

THE ASSOCIATED EXAMINING BOARD

for the General Certificate of Education

November Examination, 1973—Advanced Level

LATIN

Paper 2

(131/2)

Friday, November 16th, 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Two and a half hours allowed

Attempt both questions.

1. *Translate into English:*

Locrian envoys complain to the Senate that the famous temple of Proserpina has been plundered by Roman troops.

Fanum est apud nos Proserpinae, de cuius sanctitate templi credo aliquam famam ad vos pervenisse Pyrrhi bello; qui cum ex Sicilia rediens Locros classe praeterveheretur, inter alia foeda quae propter fidem erga vos in civitatem nostram facinora edidit, thesauros quoque Proserpinae intactos ad eam diem spoliavit atque pecunia in naves imposita ipse terra est profectus. quid ergo evenit, patres conscripti? classis postero die foedissima tempestate lacerata omnesque naves quae sacram pecuniam habuerunt in litora nostra eiectae sunt; qua tanta clade edoctus tandem deos esse, superbissimus rex pecuniam omnem conquisitam in thesauros Proserpinae referri iussit. nec tamen illi unquam postea prosperi quicquam evenit, pulsusque Italia ignobili atque inhonesta morte temere nocte ingressus Argos occubuit. haec cum audisset legatus vester tribunique militum ausi sunt nihilominus sacrilegas admoveere manus intactis illis thesauris et nefanda praeda se ipsos ac domos contaminare suas et milites vestros.

LIVY.

2. Either (a)

Translate into Latin:

Fearing the arrival of the Spartan army at Athens, the Persians determined not to wait for the signal from their Athenian confederates, but to sail at once to Athens. There they hoped to find the traitors ready to open the gates of the city to them. Accordingly they divided their forces, leaving sufficient men at Marathon to harass the Athenians and prevent them marching back to Athens. At the same time these troops were ordered to cover the embarkation of the rest of the army. With their main force they intended to sail round and attack Athens before the Athenians could come back from Marathon or the Spartans arrive from Sparta. It was for some such eventuality that the Athenian generals had been waiting, thinking that the Persians would soon be forced to abandon their policy of delay.

Or (b)

Read the following passage carefully, and answer the questions which follow it:

Sed Romulus excellenti providentia sensit ac vidit, non esse opportunissimos situs maritimos urbibus eis, quae ad spem diuturnitatis conderentur atque imperii, primum quod essent urbes maritimae non solum multis periculis oppositae sed etiam caecis. nam terra continens adventus hostium
 5 non modo expectatos, sed etiam repentinos multis indiciis et quasi fragore quodam et sonitu ipso ante denuntiat; neque vero quisquam potest hostis advolare terra, quin eum non modo esse, sed etiam quis et unde sit, scire possimus. maritimus vero ille et navalis hostis ante adesse potest, quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, nec vero, cum venit, prae se fert,
 10 aut qui sit aut unde veniat aut etiam quid velit, denique ne nota quidem ulla pacatus an hostis sit, discerni ac iudicari potest.

Est autem maritimis urbibus etiam quaedam corruptela ac demutatio morum; admiscuntur enim novis sermonibus ac disciplinis et importantur non merces solum adventiciae, sed etiam mores, ut nihil possit in patriis
 15 institutis manere integrum. iam qui incolunt eas urbes, non haerent in suis sedibus, sed volucris semper spe et cogitatione rapiuntur a domo longius, atque etiam cum manent corpore, animo tamen exulant et vagantur. nec vero ulla res magis labefactatam diu et Carthaginem et Corinthum pervertit aliquando quam hic error ac dissipatio civium, quod mercandi cupiditate et
 20 navigandi et agrorum et armorum cultum reliquerant.

CICERO.

- 2 (i) What phrase in the early part of this passage is specially applicable to Rome, and why?
- 2 (ii) In what way do inland cities have greater security than those on the coast?
- 2 (iii) Why are some dangers described as *caeca*?
- 2 (iv) In what way is *fragor* a more graphic word than *sonitus*?
- 2 (v) Why is *advolare* an especially appropriate word in its context?
- 6 (vi) Summarise under three headings the especial dangers of an attack from the sea.
- 4 (vii) Why are coastal cities exposed to moral corruption?
- 2 (viii) To what does Cicero ascribe the downfall of Carthage and Corinth?
- 3 (ix) Explain the meaning of *quin* in line 7, and suggest an idiomatic English translation.
- 10 (x) Comment on the use of moods in *conderentur* (line 2), *esse* (line 7), *venit* (line 9), *veniat* (line 10), and *possit* (line 14).
- 2 (xi) What effect is produced by the juxtaposition of *corpore* and *animo* (line 17)?
- 8 (xii) Illustrate by four examples how the passage makes increased impact through the order of words.
- 5 (xiii) **Either** (a) Write a short assessment of the passage as logical argument.
 50 **Or** (b) Enumerate some of the main characteristics of the style of this passage.

10. What does the last part of the passage in English express?
Reason and why?

11. In what way do the last lines have greater weight than those on the
first?

(a) What are the changes described at home?

(b) In what way is there a more graphic word than before?

(c) Why is there an especially appropriate word in the context?

(d) Summarize under three headings the essential aspects of an attack from
the sea.

(e) Why are the last lines exposed to moral criticism?

(f) To what does the last line refer the downfall of Genghis and Genghis?

(g) Explain the meaning of the last line, and suggest an alternative English
translation.

(h) Comment on the use of words in context: line 11, line 12, line 13,
line 14, line 15, line 16, and line 17.

(i) What effect is produced by the juxtaposition of reason and emotion
in the last line?

(j) Illustrate by one example how the passage makes more impact
through the order of words.

(k) Either (a) or (b) is a short discussion of the passage as a logical argument.

(l) Illustrate some of the main characteristics of the style of this
passage.